THE

SOUTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices, Forrign and Domestick.

MONDAY, October 29th, 1744. [Numb. 553]

The Remainder of the Abstract from Pere Labat's Works, commenced in our last, of the particular Cultivation and Management of the INDIGO *Plant. Taken from Mr.* PHILIP MILLER's *GARDENER's DICTIONARY.*

NOTWITHSTANDING all the Care that has been taken in clearing the Ground, where the Seeds have been planted, the Planter must not be careless when the INDIGO is got above Ground; the Moisture and Warmth of the Climate, and the plentiful Dews that fall every Night makes a prodigious Quantity of Weeds spring up, which would choak, and absolutely spoil the INDIGO, if extreme Care was not taken to weed them up as soon as they appear, and to keep the Plant extraordinary neat; and very often the Weeds are partly the Cause of the Breeding of a Kind of Caterpillars, which devour all the Leaves in a trice.

From the Time of the Plant's rising above Ground, to its perfect Maturity, is but two Months, and then it is fit to cut; if one was to stay longer, it would blossom, its Leaves would grow drier and harder, and consequently they would yield less Substance, and the Colour would not be near so beautiful.

After this first Cutting, the new Branches and Leaves, which the Plant produces, may be cut about every six Weeks, provided the Season be rainy, and that Care be taken, not to cut it in a Time of Drought, because then we should infallibly lose the Plant, or, as they call it there, the Choupues, and be obliged to plant again; but all Things being rightly managed, the Plant may last Two Years, after which it must be plucked up, and new ones planted.

When the Plant is ripe, which is thus known, by the Leaves growing brittler and less supple, they cut it some Inches from the Ground. They use for the cutting of it, great crooked Knives made like Sickles. Some Planters make it into Bundles like double Bottles of Hay, that a Negro may easily carry them to the Steeper; but most People put it into large Pieces of coarse Cloth, which they tie by the Four Corners; and this is more convenient, the Plant is less handled and squeezed, and the small are carried away as safely as the great, and besides, the Work goes on quicker this Way, than in making Bottles; and as Time is precious every where, and especially in *America*, there can't be too much Care taken not to lose any.

Eighteen or Twenty Packets of Plants, each about the size of Two Bottles of Hay, are sufficient to fill a Steeper of the aforementioned Size. When it is filled with Water, so that it covers the Plants, they put Pieces of Wood on the Top, that the Plants may not rise above the Water, and let all ferment. According as the Heat is greater or less, or the Plant more or less ripe, the Fermentation is raised sooner or later, sometimes in six, eight, or ten Hours, and sometimes one is obliged to wait eighteen or twenty Hours, but very seldom longer. Then the Effect of the Fermentation visibly appears, the Water heats and boils up on all Sides, in the Vat, and the Water, which at first was clear, insensibly grows thick, and becomes of a blue, inclining to a Violet Colour. Then, without meddling at all with the Plants, they open the Cocks, which are at the Bottom of the Steeper, and let all this Water, loaded with the Salts and Substance of the Plants, which were freed by the Fermentation, run into the Battery; and while they throw away, as useless and almost rotten, the Plants that were in the Steeper, and clean it, that it may be filled with fresh, they beat the Water, which they have let out of the Steeper, into the Battery.

They formerly used for this Purpose, a battle door Wheel, whose Axle was placed upon the Middle of the Vat, and which they turned by Two Handles, that were at the End of the same Axle. Since that, in the Room of Battle doors, they have put little bottomless Boxes, and afterwards others, whose Bottoms were bored full of Holes: At present they use a Kind of pretty large Pails, fastened to strong Poles, placed upon Chandeliers, by Means of which the Negroes violently and continually raise, beat, and stir the Water, until the Salts and other Parts of the Substance of the Plants are united, and sufficiently, as it were, coagulated to incorporate.

The hitting this Minute exactly, shews the Skill of him, who oversees the making of the INDIGO: For if he makes them leave off beating a little too soon, the Grain, not yet form'd, remains dispers'd in the Water, without sinking and gathering together at the Bottom of the Vat, and is lost with the Water, when they are obliged to let it out; which is a great Loss to the Owner: Or if, when it is form'd, they continue to beat, they dissolve it, and the same Inconvenience ensues. This Minute then must be nick'd, and when it is found, they must leave off beating, and let the Matter rest.

To find this Minute, they make use of a Silver Cup, design'd for this Use alone: They fill it with this Water, while the Negroes beat it, and according as they observe that the Feces sink to the bottom of the Cup, or remain dispersed in the Water, they cease, or continue beating.

When they have left off beating, they let the Matter rest, the Feces sink to the Bottom of the Vat, and gather together like a Kind of Mud, and the Water, freed from the Salts it was impregnated with, swims above it, and grows clear. Then they open the Cocks, which are plac'd in the Battery, at different Distances from the Bottom, and let this Water run away, and when they come to the Surface of the Feces, they open the Cocks of the Bottom, that the Feces may fall into the Deviling or Settler. There they let it settle a little while longer, after which they put it into Linnen Bags fifteen or eighteen Inches long, made with a Point, where it perfectly purges itself from the Rest of the Water, which remain'd among its Particles. When that is done, they spread it in little Boxes, Three or Four Feet long, Two Feet bread, and Three Inches deep, and expose it to the Air to dry it perfectly. They observe not to expose it to the Sun, because it would starve the Colour in drying it, and they take a great deal of Care to keep it from the Rain, because that would dissolve and utterly spoil it.

It sometimes happen that the Caterpillars get among the INDIGO, and, if they are let alone ever so little a while, they eat all the Leaves, and often the very Rind and End of the Branches, and kill the Stocks; 'tis but lost Time to endeavour to destroy them, or hinder them from ravaging a whole Piece, by stopping them with a Ditch. The surest Way is to cut down the INDIGO, with Speed, let its Age be what it will, and throw both Plants and Caterpillars *pell mell* together into the Steeper; they there burst, and part with what they had devour'd, and the INDIGO is not the less beautiful for it. 'Tis true, when the Plant is not yet come to its perfect Maturity, it yields much less; but many Experiments have taught us, that the Colour it yields is much more beautiful; so that what is lost one way is gain'd another.

I would not wait for so perfect a Ripeness, before I cut the Plant. Perhaps all the Secret of those, whose INDIGO is so much enroll'd beyond ours, lies only in cutting the Plant, when it yields the finest Colour. I have experienc'd, that in leaving some Cochineal Flies upon some

Indigo

Indian Figs, which were too ripe, inſtead o being red, they grew of a Fillemot Colour, like the Fruit they fed upon. The ſame Thing might happen in INDIGO, and what I here propoſe, is not a groundleſs Doubt, ſince it is back'd by the certain Experiment I have juſt related, which plainly proves, that the ſame Plant cut at different Ages, produces Colours different in Beauty. I would not venture to give this Advice to Men wedded to their Intereſt, who value the Quantity rather than the Quality of their Commodity; but I believe I have nothing to fear from our Iſlanders, who are generous and magnificent, ſometimes even beyond their Abilities: I adviſe them therefore to make different Trials, as to the Soil, the Seaſon, the Age of the Plant, the Water they ſteep it in, the Point of Diſſolution, *&c.* And I am ſure, that with a little Time, Labour, and Patience, they will make INDIGO, that will equal and even excel the moſt boaſted INDIGO of Foreign Countries.

Good INDIGO ought to be ſo light, as to ſwim upon Water; the more it ſinks, the more it is to be ſuſpected of being mix'd with Earth, Aſhes, or powdered Slate. Its Colour ought to be a deep Blue, inclining to a Violet, brilliant, lively and bright; it ought to be more beautiful within than without, and look ſhining, and as it were ſilver'd.

If it is too heavy in Proportion to its Bulk, it ought to be ſuſpected, and its Quality examin'd into; for as it often bears a conſiderable Price, it is fit that thoſe who buy it, ſhould be acquainted with the Frauds that may be committed in it.

The firſt is the beating the Plant too much in the Steeper, that the Leaves and Rind of it may be entirely conſum'd. 'Tis certain, that the Quantity of the Matter is very conſiderably encreas'd by this Diſſolution, but the INDIGO is a great deal the leſs beautiful for it; it is blackiſh, thick, heavy, and fitter to be thrown away than us'd.

The ſecond is the mixing Aſhes, Earth, or a certain brown ſhining Sand, and eſpecially powder'd Slate, with the Fæces, as they fall into the Deviling, and ſtirring all well together, that it may incorporate, and the Fraud not appear: And this Fraud is much more eaſily committed in the powder'd INDIGO, than in that which is in Cakes, becauſe it is very difficult for thoſe heterogeneous Bodies, to unite ſo well together, as not to make in many Places, as it were, Beds of a different Matter; and then by breaking the Piece of INDIGO, they are eaſily perceived.

The two following Expedients may be made uſe of, in order to know the Goodneſs or Badneſs of INDIGO.

The firſt is to diſſolve a Bit in a Glaſs of Water. If it is pure and well made, it will entirely diſſolve; but if it is adulterated, the foreign Matter will ſink to the Bottom of the Glaſs.

The ſecond is to burn it. The good INDIGO will burn all away, whereas the Aſhes, Earth, Sand and Slate, remain after the true INDIGO is conſum'd.

Admiralty-Office, May 14. His Majeſty's Ship the *Dreadnought*, Capt. *Boſcowen*, and the *Grampus* Sloop, Capt *Tolt*, arriv'd on the 12th Inſtant at *Spithead*, having taken and brought in thither, a *French* Man of War, called the *Medea*, of 26 Guns, and 240 Men, commanded by the Chevalier *Hoquart*. She was taken after a Chaſe of 55 Hours.

London, May 26. They write from *Copenhagen*, that the Coolneſs between that Court and the Court of *London*, which enſued on the Refuſal of a Body of Troops demanded of the former, by the latter, is now entirely over, the Marriage between the Duke of *Cumberland* and the Princeſs Royal of *Denmark* is conſidered as a Thing ſettled, and Inſtructions given to Baron *Solenthall*, as to a new Treaty of Subſidy for the Security of *Germany*.

May 31. Sir *Charles Hardy* is preparing to ſail on an important Expedition: The Fleet is to conſiſt of 15 Ships of the Line, beſides two Bomb Veſſels, *&c.*

We hear that in a few Days a conſiderable Number of Men of War are to rendezvous at *Spithead*, in order to go to the *Weſt Indies*, under the Command of Admiral *Davers*, the Ships being nominated that are to form that Squadron.

We likewiſe hear, that one firſt Rate, of 100 Guns, two ſecond Rates, of 90 Guns, and ſome other Men of War, are fitting out with the greateſt Expedition, in order to proceed to the *Mediterranean* to join Admiral *Mathews*.

The 6000 *Dutch* Troops will ſoon reembark for *Holland*.

CHARLES TOWN, October 29.

On Tueſday laſt the Sloop *St Andrew*, *John Webſter* Maſter, which was ſent with a Flag of Truce to the *Havanna*, with 47 *Spaniards*, return'd to this Port from thence, with 68 *Engliſh* Priſoners, among which are,

Capt. *James Abercrombie*, late Maſter of the Ship *Lydia*.

Capt. *James Campſie*, late Maſter of the Snow *Proſperity*, who was taken on the 28th of *September* laſt, in his Paſſage from *Jamaica* to this Port. And,

Mr. *Alexander Abercromby*, Brother to *James Abercromby*, Eſq; Attorney General of this Province.

We hear, that Capt. *William Innis* of *Cape Fear*, has the Command of one of the Independant Companies expected here from *England*.

On Thurſday laſt the following Perſons, who had been convicted at the General Seſſions of the Peace, Oyer and Terminer, Aſſize and General Goal Delivery, begun and holden at *Charleſtown* on Wedneſday the 17th Inſtant, received Sentence as follows,

Thomas Ellis, alias *Stick to the Mud*, alias *Tom thump the Devil*, convicted of ſtealing a Horſe the Property of *Thomas Monck*, Eſq; was ſentenced to be hanged on Wedneſday ſe'nnight.

Dorothy Haines, convicted of ſtealing two Silver Waiters, was burnt in the Hand:

As was likewiſe *Joſeph Brooks* (Servant to the Honourable *Benjamin Whitaker*, Eſq; Chief Juſtice) convicted of ſtealing a Cow the Property of Mr. *Arthur Elliott*; after which the ſaid *Joe* was remanded to Priſon, in order to be tried for one or more Facts of the like Kind, at *March* Seſſions next. And,

On Wedneſday next Sentence will be paſſed on *William Fairfield*, convicted of uttering a Counterfeit TEN POUNDS Bill, knowing it to be ſo; and alſo on *Edward Mead*, found guilty of buying Mr *Elliott*'s Cow of the ſaid *Joe Brooks*, knowing the ſame to have been ſtolen.

A Liſt of Privateers fitted out at *Rhode-Iſland* in 1744.

Captains	Number of Carriage &	Swivel Guns.	Men.
Nich. White	14	14	100
Ellis,	6	4	35
Dennis	12	12	124
Crawſton	12	12	90
Wm Allen	11	12	90
James Allen	14	14	120
Tourſon	12	12	80
Jennings	12	10	70
Bennetland	12	10	70
Nath Potter	12	14	60
Morris	18	16	130
Griffiths	14	14	110
Fr Potter	10	12	70
Fones	14	14	110
	174	170	1379

CUSTOM HOUSE, CHARLES-TOWN,

Entered Inwards.

Snow Tryal, Wm. Jeffries, and
Snow Nancy, John Baker, from Africa.
Sloop Charity, Thomas Talbot, from Bermudas.

Entered Outwards.

Snow Africa, Joſeph Hunt, for Briſtol.
Sloop Wm. Sam. Webber, for Antigua.
Sloop Rebecca, Benj Bangs, for Boſton.

Cleared for Departure.

Sloop Cromwell, John Wells, to Cape-Fear.

Exported from this Place from Nov. 1, 1743.

Rice, 80,571 Barrels.
Pitch, 7641 Barrels.
Tarr, 17487 Barrels.
Turpentine, 1145 Barrels.
Deer-Skins, 347 Hogſheads.
Indian Corn, 18744 Buſhels.
——— Peaſe, 2224 Buſhels.
Pork, 910 Barrels.
Beef, 427 Barrels.

The PRICES of the following Goods, of the Produce of the Province.

Rice *per Cent.* 27 *ſh.* 6.
Pitch *per Barrel*, 47 *ſ.* 6
Tar, 32 *ſ.* 6 *d.*
Turpentine, 15 *ſh.* 0.
Turpentine Oyl, 15 *l.* 0
Roſin, 14 *l.* 0
Skins *per lb.* 16 *ſh.* 6
Corn *per Buſhel*, 7 *ſh* 6
Peaſe, 10 *ſ.* 0 *d.*
Staves, 15 *l. per* 1000.

Of the Produce of Foreign Parts.

Eſopus Flour *per Ct.* 4 *l.* 10
Philadelphia Flour, 4 *l.* 0.
Brown Bread, 4 *l.* 0 *s.*
Ship ———, 4 *l.* 0 *s.*
Middling ———, 3 *l.* 0 *s.*
White, —, *per Quarter Cask*, 50 *ſh.*
Milk ———, per Quarter Cask 60 *ſh.*

Making

Madeira Wine, *per Pipe*, 120 *l.*
Melaſſes, 15 *ſh.* 0
Muſcovado Sugar, *per C.* 14 to 16 *l.*
Single refin'd —, 10 *ſ.* 0 *d per lb.*
Double refin'd —, 12 *ſ.* 6 *d.*
New York Beer, None.
Philadelphia —, None.
Soap in Boxes 3 *s.* 6 *d per lb.*
Fine Salt *per Buſhel* 15 *s.* 0 *d.*
Coarſe Salt, 15 *ſh.* 6

Advertiſements.

South-Carolina. WHEREAS *Joſeph Beech*, of the Province aforeſaid, has this Day exhibited his Petition to the Chief Juſtice and two of the Juſtices of the Court of *Common Pleas*, ſetting forth, that he is in the Cuſtody of the Provoſt Marſhal of this Province, by virtue of an Execution, at the Suit of *Nathaniel Ford* for a Debt to him juſtly due, & that he is ready & willing to make Surrender upon Oath, to one or more of his Creditors in Truſt for the Reſt, all and ſingular his Eſtate, both real and perſonal, a Liſt or Schedule of his Eſtate being annexed to his ſaid Petition, and prays to be admitted to the Benefit of the Act of the General Aſſembly in ſuch Caſe lately made and provided. *It is therefore ordered*, and the ſaid *Nathaniel Ford*, and all others to whom the ſaid *Joſeph Beech* is in any wiſe indebted, are hereby ſummoned, and have Notice to appear at the uſual Place of Judicature, in *Charlſtown*, on the 30th Day of *November* next, before the Chief Juſtice and the Juſtices aforeſaid, to ſhew Cauſe, if any they can, why the ſaid *Joſeph Beech* ſhould not be entitled to the Benefit of the ſaid Act, upon his complying with the Terms therein preſcribed. *October* 26th, 1744.

T. Wedderburn, Cl. C. P.

A black Gelding, branded on the mounting Shoulder 3, a ſorrel Mare, with a ſore Back full of Saddle Spots, branded on the mounting Shoulder and Buttock C I. Any Perſon claiming them may have them again, applying to the Subſcriber, and paying the Charges by Law ordered. *John Skene.*

Taken up by Artimus Elliott in his incloſed Ground, a bright bay Gelding about 13 Hands and a half high, with a Blaze in his Forehead, no diſcernable Brand, and a mealy Mouth. Whoever owns the ſaid Gelding may have him again applying to *Henry Gibbes*, J P.

Stray'd into Mr. Izard's Paſture, at the Camp, a large ſorrel Horſe with 4 white Feet, and a Blaze in his Face, branded G$ on the Shoulder, and on the Buttock DR. Whoever proveth his Right to the ſaid Horſe, may have him upon applying to

William Bull, jun.

A likely young Negro Fellow, who underſtands the Houſe and Ship Carpenter's Trades, to be ſold, by

Iſaiah Brunon.

To be ſold, the Houſe and Land, belonging to Mr. *Joel Poinſett*, where his Son *Elihu Poinſett* now lives, in *Middle-ſtreet*. Any Perſon inclined to purchaſe, may treat with the ſaid *Joel Poinſett*, at Mr. *Iſaac Holmes* in *Church ſtreet*.

Juſt imported in the Schooner Succeſs, James Doughty *Maſter*, *from* New York, *choice Eſopus and common flour, milk, white, middling and ſtip bread, beer, cheeſe, New England Rum, and a choice parcel of muſcovado ſugar, to be ſold reaſonable for ready Money*, on Royer's *Wharff*, by

Abraham Yeomans.

TO BE SOLD

on Wedneſday the 31ſt Inſtant, *(October)* at *Charles-Town*, a Cargo of very likely Slaves, imported in the *Tryal* Snow, *William Jefferies* Maſter, directly from *Africa*, by

HILL & GUERARD.

CHARLES TOWN, *October* 19

TO THE PUBLICK.

AT the Houſe of Mr. *Thomas Stoakes*, at *Aſhley-ferry*, may be ſeen, the true

Wild Indigo Plant,

with the Seed on the Branches. All Perſons inclinable to ſow the ſame, may yet furniſh themſelves with a good Quantity of Seed, notwithſtanding the Seaſon is ſo far advanced; ſeveral Buſhels having been gathered within *Four* Days paſt, and it's thought, 'twill remain on the Plant ſeveral Weeks yet. It has been tried by ſome, and thought to exceed any that has been made here from the true Plant.

In the Aſſembly, the 5th Day of October, 1744.

ORDERED, That all Perſons who have any Demands on the Publick, do bring in their Accompts of the ſame to the Clerk of this Houſe, on or before the firſt Day of *January* next. That no Accompt be received after that Time. And that this Order be publiſhed in the Gazette.

By Order of the Houſe,
CHILDERMAS CROFT, *C. A.*

Lately Publiſhed,

And to be ſold by the Printer hereof.

The Act *for the Relief of Inſolvent Debtors.* Alſo that *to encourage the deſtroying Beaſts of Prey.*

At a Court of General Seſſions of the Peace, Oyer and Terminer, Aſſize and General Goal Delivery, begun and holden at Charles Town, *on the 17th Day of* October, 1744.

THE *Jurors whoſe Names are hereunder mentioned, having been duly ſummoned and returned to ſerve as Jurors at the ſaid Court, made Default, to wit,*

William Smith, William Brown,
John Kelſall, & William Miles,

Grand Jurors, forfeite at Ten Pounds Proclamation Money, each;

Jacob Waite, Joſeph Fuller,
Robert Godfrey, Nathaniel Dean,
Jonathan Wood, Nathaniel Snow,
Joſeph Allen, & Jeremiah Vereen,

Petit Jurors, forfeite at Four Pounds Proclamation Money each; unleſs they and each of them, can ſhew good and ſufficient Excuſe upon Oath, why the ſaid Jurors ſhould not be reſpectively bound at the ſaid Court, on the Monday next before the Court of Common Pleas, to be holden on the ſecond Tueſday in November *next, purſuant to the Directions of the Act of the General Aſſembly in that Caſe made and provided.*

JAMES WEDDERBURN,
Clerk of the Crown & Peace.

French, Engliſh, Writing, and Arithmetick, taught by *John Fouques*, at the Houſe called the *Yaw yard* Writings fairly engroſſed or copied A *French* Boarding School for young Gentlemen, at 40 *ſh* per Month.

Run away from the Subſcriber, two *Negro Men* named Cuffee and Cheſhire, Cuffee very well known in Charles Town *Market, is a tall Fellow, and ſpeaks pretty good Engliſh*; Cheſhire is this Country born, *middle ſiz'd, and much pitted with the ſmall Pox. Whoever brings them to* Samuel Wigborn *in* Charles Town, *or to me on Ediſto Iſland, ſhall be well rewarded*

PAUL GRIMBALL.

To be ſold by me at Mr. *Maurice Keating's*, on Tueſday the 30th Day of *October* Inſtant, about Twenty good Plantation Slaves, payable in *March* next, with Intereſt from the Date.

Thomas Wright.

To be ſold by the Subſcriber, *The Articles following*, viz. Barbados, Antigua *and* New England *Rum, muſcovado ſugar, Limejuice and Ginger*, Lisbon *Wine in casks*, Port *Wine, Beer, and Cyder in bottles, white plains, ſtrouds, bullets, ſmall ſhot, roll brimſtone, writing paper, currans in jugs, ſaddles and ſaddlery ware, gloves of all ſorts, coffin ware forted, window glaſs, 5, 8, 10 & 20 d nails, locks and hinges, and H hinges, ſtock & pad locks, cane mills, ſteel whip & croſs cut ſaws, bird cards, and a ſet hand Chaiſe*, by George Auſtin.

Juſt imported, from Boſton, very good *French* CLARET in Hhds. and BRANDY in Half Hhds (being Prize Goods, and to be ſold very reaſonable, by *ROBERT PRINGLE.*

All Perſons who have any Demands on the Eſtate of Mr Edward Scull, *deceas'd, are deſired to ſend their Accompts properly atteſted; and thoſe who are indebted, to make ſpeedy Payment, to*

Thomas Bolton, & Executors.
John Remington, S